THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. |

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CENSUS STATISTICS.

By favor of the obliging superintendent, Mr. KEN-NEDY, we have already, from time to time, published the population returns of the late Census of nearly all the States. We give to-day a portion of the full and able report just made for Congress by the same indefatigable officer, and communicated by the Secretary of the Interior. We select this extract for present use, as embracing a variety of statistics of the industrial parameter and agricultural and manufacturing productions of the country, which will, we are sure, possess interest for all our

The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States exhibits results which every citizen of the country may contemplate with gratification and pride. Since the census of 1840 there have been added to the territory of the republic, by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 824,969 square miles, and our title to a region covering 341,463 square miles, which before properly belonged to us, but was claimed and partially occupied by a foreign Power, has been established by negotiation, and it has been brought within our acknowledged boundaries. By such means the area of the United States has extended during the past ten years from 2,055,163 to 3,221,595 square miles, without including the great lakes which lie upon our northern border, or the bays which indentate our Atlantic and Pacific shores. All which has come within the scope of the seventh census.

In the endeavor to ascertain the progress of our population since 1840, it will be proper to deduct from the aggregate number of inhabitants shown by the present census, the population of Texas in 1840, and the numbers embraced within the limits of California and the new Territories at the time of their acquisition. From the best information which has come to hand it is believed that

information which has come to hand it is believed that Texas contained in 1840 75,000 inhabitants, and that when California, New Mexico, and Oregon came into our possession in 1846 they had a population of 97,000. It thus appears that we have received by additions of territory since 1840 an accession of 172,000 to the numbers of

our people.

The increase which has taken place in those extended regions since they came under the authority of our Govment should obviously be reckoned as a part of the development and progress of our population. Nor is it necessary to complicate the comparison by taking into account the probable natural increase of this acquired population, because we have not the means of determining the rate of its advancement, nor the law which governed its progress while yet beyond the influence of our political system. The year 1840, rather than the date of the annexation of Texas, has been taken for estimating her population, in connexion with that of the Union, because it may be safely assumed that, whatever the increase

during the five intervening years may have been, it was mainly, if not altogether, derived from the United States. Owing to delays and difficulties mentioned in completing the work, which no action on the part of this office could obviate, some of the returns from California have pot yet been received. Assuming the population of California to be 165,600, (which we do partly by certinates,) and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 15,000, the total er of inhabitants in the United States was on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,301. The absolute increase from 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,301. The absolute increase from 1st June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, and the actual increase per cent. is 36.18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These deductions reduce the total population of the country as a basis of comparison to 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,619,366, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5.428,371, and the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371, and a the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371, and a relative increase of 38.20 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent. 37.14.

The number of slaves by the present census is 3,198,298, which shows an increase of 711,085; equal to 28.58 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be addeducted to the comparison will be compared to the compared to th

be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,085, and the rate per cent. 27.83.

The number of free colored population in 1850 was 428,637; in 1840, 386,245. The increase of this class has been 42,392, or 10.95 per cent.
From 1830 to 1840 the increase of the whole population

was at the rate of 32.67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement the absolute gain for the ten years last past would have been 5,578,833, or 426,515 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory.

The aggregate increase of population from all sources shows a relative advance greater than that of any other decennial terms except that from the second to the third census, during which time the country received an accession of inhabitants by the purchase of Louisiana consider ably greater than one per cent. of the whole number, Rejecting from the census of 1810 1.45 per cent. for the population of Louisiana, and from the census of 1850 one r cent. for that of Texas, California, &c., the result is in favor of the last ten years by about one-fourteenth of one per cent; the gain from 1800 to 1810 being 35.05 per cent., and from 1840 to 1850, 35.12 per cent. But, with going behind the sum of the returns, it appears that the increase from the second to the third census was thirtytwo hundredths of one per cent. greater than from the sixth to the seventh.

The relative progress of the several races and classes of the population is shown in the following tabular

Classes.	1790 to 1800.	1800 to 1810.	1810 to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.
Whites	35.68	36.18	34.30	34.52	34.72	38.20
Free colored	82.28	72.	27.75	34.85	20.88	10.95
Slaves	27.96	83.40	29.57	30.75	23.81	28.58
Total colored	32.23	37.58	29.33	31.31	23,40	26.16
Total population	35.02	36.50	33.35	33.92	32.67	36.18

first of August. The enumerator began that year on the first of June, two months earlier, so that the interval between the fourth and fifth censuses was two months less than ten years; which time allowed for, would bring the total increase up to the rate of 34.36 per cent.

The Table given below shows the increase from 1790 to 1850, without reference to intervening periods.

A description of the state of t	1790.	1850.	Absolute increase in sixty years.	Increase per cent. in sixty years
Number of whites - Free colored	3,172,464 59,466	428,637		617.44
Slaves - Total free colored	697,897	3,184,262	2,486,365	350.13
and slaves	757,363	3,612,899	2,855,536	
Total population	3,929,827	23,246,301	19,316,474	491.52

Sixty years since the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.2 to 1. In 1850 it was 5.26 to 1; and the ratio in favor of the former race Sixty years since the proportion between the whites and blacks, bend and free, was 4.2 to 1. In 1850 it was 5.26 to 1; and the ratio in favor of the former race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, their number on the 1st of June would have been 4,657,239; so that, in comparison with the whites, they have lost, in this period, 1,035,340. son with the whites, they have lost, in this period, 1,035,340.

States, in 1820, 1,430,906 were foreigners arrived subsequent to 1790, or the descendants of such. According to Dr. Seybert, an earlier writer upon statistics, the number of foreign passengers from 1790 to 1810 was, as nearly author of a valuable work on the census of 1840, supposes the number from 1810 to 1820 to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these immigrants at the If we reckon the increase of these immigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants in 1820 would amount to about 260,000. From 1830 to 1830 enere arrived, according to the returns of the gustom-houses, 135,086 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period a large number of emigrants from England. Scotland, and Ireland came that the United States through Canada. Dr. Chicket g estimates the number of such, from 1820 to 1830, at 67,393; and from 1830 to 1840, at 199,130: for the twenty years together, 267,193

267,123.

During the same time a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York, with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by omissions in the official returns. Without reference to the natural increase, then, the accession to our population from foreign sources, from 1820 to 1840, was 982,479 persons.

1840-'41	100.7	88,504	1846*		202,157
1842		101,107	1847		284,756
1843		75,159	1848		226,524
1844		74,607	1849		269,610
1845		102,415	1850+	100	178,011

Within the last ten years there has probably been very little migration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier; the disposition to take the route by Quebec havidg yielded to the increased facilities for direct Quebec havidg yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been may, perhaps, be considered as equalled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada after landing at New York; many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term at 12 per cent.; being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement. This will swell the aggregate to 1,739,192. Deducting this accession to the population from the whole amount of the increase is shown

pulation from the whole amount of the increase is shown to be 3,684,519, and the rate per cent. is reduced to 25.95. The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally first attracts the attention of the inquirer. The following table has been prepared from the most au thentic data accessible to this office:

State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of inha bitants to th square mile
Maine	30,000	583,188	19.44
New Hampshire	0,280	317.964 318,611	34.26
Vermont			80.07
Massachusetts .	7,800	994,499	126.11
Rhode Island		147,544	108.05
Connecticut		370,791	79.88
New York		3,097,394	67.66
New Jersey		489,555	60.04
Pennsylvania		2,311,786	50.25
Delaware		91,585	43.64
Maryland	9,856	583,035	62.31
Virginia	61,352	1,421,661	28.17
North Carolina .	45,000	868,903	19.30
South Carolina .	24,500	668,507	27.28
Georgia	58,000	905,999	15.68
Alabama	50,722	771,671	1 15.21
Mississippi	47,156	606,555	12.86
Louisiana	46,431	511,974	11.02
l'exas	287,321	212,592	.89
Florida	59,268	87,401	1.47
Kentucky	07 000	982,405	26.07
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,625	21.98
Missouri	07 000	682,043	10.12
Arkansas	FO 100	209,639	4.01
Ohio	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Indiana	33,809	988,416	29.23
Himois	55,405	851,470	15.36
Michigan	56,243	397,654	7.07
lowa	50,914	192,214	3.77
Wisconsin	53,924	305,191	5.65
California	188,981		
Minnesota	00 000	6,077	.07
Oregon	041 400	13,298	.03
New Mexico	040 -44	61,505	.28
Utah	187,928		
Nebraska	136,700		
Indian	187,171		
Northwest	587,564		
District of Columbia		-51,687	861.45

From the location, climate, productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the States of the Union may be properly arranged in the following groups:

	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of inha bitants to the square mile.
New England States, viz. Maine, N. Hamp- shire, Massachus'ts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut	63,226	2,727,597	43.07
Middle States, includ- ing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylva- nia, Delaware, Ma- ryland, and Ohio - Coast Planting States,	151,760	8,653,713	57.02
including South Ca- rolina, Georgia, Flo- rida, Alabama, Mis- sissippi, Louisiana. Central Slave States, Virginia, North Ca-	286,077	3,537,089	12.86
rolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas Northwestern States, Indiana, Illinois, Mi-	308,210	5,168,000	16.75
chigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa	250,000 237,000 189,000	2,735,000 212,000 165,000	10.92 .89 .87

There are points of agreement in the general character There are points of agreement in the general characteristics of the States combined in the above groups which warrant the mode of arrangement adopted. Maryland is classed as heretofore, with the Middle States, because its leading, interest appear to connect it rather with the commercial and manufacturing section, to which it is here assigned, than with the purely agricultural States. Ohio is placed in the same connexion, for nearly similar reasons. There seems to be a marked propriety for setting off the new agricultural States of the Northwest by themselves, as a preliminary to the comparison of their process. selves, as a preliminary to the comparison of their progress with other portions of the Union. The occupations which give employment to the people of the central range of States, south of the line of the Potomac, distinguish them to some extent from that division to which we have given the appellation of coast planting States. In the latter, cottons, sugar, and rice are the great staples, the cultiva-

* This return includes fifteen months, to wit: from July 1,

States.

Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15.48 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,220,000 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.219 to the square mile.

The areas assigned to those States and Territories in which public lands are situated are doubtless correct, being taken from the records of the land office; but, as to those attributed to the older States, the same means of verifying their accuracy, or the want of it, do not exist. rerifying their accuracy, or the want of it, do not exist. But care has been taken to consult the best local authorizing a scertaining the excess. It can be stated as the figures adopted are found to agree with or differ but slightly from those assumed to be correct at the General Land Office, it is probably they do not vary essentially from the avent truth.

the exact truth. The area of some of the States—as Maryland and Vir-The area of some of the States—as Maryland and Virginia—are stated considerably below the commonly assumed extent of their territory, which may be accounted for on the supposition that the portions of the surface, within their exterior limits, covered by large bodies of water, have been subtracted from the aggregate amount. This is known to be the case in regard to Maryland, the superficial extent of which, within the outlines of its boundaries, is 13,959 square miles, and is deemed probable with reference to Virginia, from the fact that many geographers have given its total area as high as 66,000 square miles.

It appears from the returns that during the year and

ing on the 1st June, 1850, there escaped from their owners one thousand and eleven slaves, and that, during the same period, fourteen hundred and sixty-seven were manumitted. The number of both classes will appear in the

Manumitted an	d Fug	itive Sla	ves, 1850.	Man	umitted.	Fugitive
Delaware	100.00	500	B	100	277	26
Maryland			mballana mas	0.00	498	279
Virginia		572905	of talkers	1.100	218	83
Kentucky	9161	of the	Art - Dollar		152	96
Tennessee	100	1310Est	fait of the	7.6%	45	70
North Caro	lina	2			2	64
South Caro		HILLY	THE RESERVE	53	2	16
Georgia		1001		1.6	19	89
Florida	Old Serie	de la	ion voided		22	18
Alabama	1000	port of	A VA		16	29
Mississippi		100		-	6	41
Louisiana	1023	No.		- 50	159	90
Texas	1				5	29
Arkansas	1000	Joseph C	1005-1 00V	No.	1	21
Missouri	call 70			-0.00	50	60
m . • •	9				1 407	1 011

In connexion with this statement, and as affecting the united States, it may be proper to remark that during the year to which the census applies the Colonization Society sent 562 colored emigrants to Liberia. In our calculations respecting the increase of the free colored population, we have considered that class of persons independent of these two causes, which respectively swell and diminish their

The statistics of mortality for the census year represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 320,194, the ratio being as 1 to 726 of the living population, or as 10 to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe that it must at present be re-

peived with some degree of allowance.
Should a more critical examination, which time will try with another, or cause with effect. The tables will possess an interest second to none others in the work, and the many valuable truths which they will suggest will be found of great practical advantage. Medical men will accord to the Census Board no small meed of credit for the wisdom manifested in an arrangement which will throw more light on the history of disease in the United States, and present in connexion more interesting facts connected therewith than the united efforts of all scientific men have heretofore accomplished.

Agriculture.

The great amount of labor requisite to the extraction of the returns of agriculture will admit at this time of presenting but limited accounts, though perhaps to some extent of the most important separate interests.

The returns of the wheat crop for many of the Western

States will not at all indicate the average crop of those States. This is especially the case with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from which, especially the former, the assistant marshals return a "short crop" to the extent of fifty per cent. throughout the whole State.

The shortness of the wheat crop in Ohio in 1849 is veri-

fied by returns made during the subsequent season by authority of the Legislature.

Manufactures.

The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the eturns has been so short as to enable the office to make but a general report of the facts relating to a few of the most important manufactures.

If in some instances the amount of "capital invested"

in any branch of manufacture should seem too small, it must be borne in mind that when the product is of sevemust be borne in mind that when the product is of several kinds, the capital invested, not being divisible, is connected with the product of greatest consequence. This, to some extent, reduces the capital invested in the manufacture of bar iron in such establishments where some other article of wrought iron predominates-sheet iron,

The aggregate, however, of the capital invested in the various branches of wrought iron will, it is confidently believed, be found correct.

The entire capital inves				
in the United States on th				
any establishments produ				
of \$500, amounted, in rou	ind n	umbers,	to .	
Value of raw material				550,000,000
Amount paid for labor				240,000,000
Value of manufactured ar				1,020,300,000
Number of persons emplo				1,050,000
The capital invested in	the n	anufac	ture o	
amounted to				\$74,501,031
Value of raw material				34,835,050
Amount paid for labor	5.50	Service .	1	16,286,30
Value of manufactured as				61,869,184
Number of hands employe	d			92,286
The capital invested i	n the	manu	factur	re of wooller
goods amounted to		1500		\$28,118,650
Value of raw material			HES	25,755,988
Amount paid for labor	B.15			8,399,280
Value of product .				43,207,55
Number of hands employ	ed	100		39,252
The capital invested in	the	manufa	cture	of pig iron
amounted to .	00128			\$17,346,425
Value of raw material				7,005,289
Amount paid for labor			11111	5,066,628
Value of product .	5.21			12,748,777
Number of hands employe	d	A94 141		20,448
In making these estimate				

metal within the year, or those which had not comm operations. The same is applicable to all manufacture

enumerated.	60.00			
The capital invested i	n the	manufa	cture	of eastings
amounted to .	15.71	200		\$17,416,361
Value of raw material	1	14976		10,346,855
Amount paid for labor			9.00	7,078,920
Value of product .		13000	7.13	25,108,155
Number of hands employ	ed			23,589
The capital invested in	a the	manufa	cture	of wrought
iron amounted to .			11.	\$13,995,220
Value of raw material	0.0			9,518,109
Amount paid for labor				4,196,628
Value of product .	Photo:		1 80	16,387,074
Number of hands employ	ed		1000	13,057
More minute particular	rs resp	ecting t	hese i	nterests will

be found incorporated in tables A, B, C, D, E.

The statistics of the Newspaper Press form an intersting feature in the returns of the Seventh Census. It appears that the whole number of newspapers and eriodicals in the United States on the 1st day of June, present year. At the expiration of this last named period, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned : 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given. and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and their earnest solicitative, consented that they might re- tions, they signed a pledge to abstain from the use of in-

	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed annually.
Dailies	850 150 125 2,000 50 100 25	750,000 75,000 80,000 2,875,000 300,000 900,000 20,000	285,000,000 11,700,000 8,320,000 149,500,000 7,200,000 10,800,000
	2,804	5,000,000	439,000,000

year, by which both tribes have suffered, more or less, from depredations upon their property, and in the murder of a number of their men, women, and children. No treaty arrangements among themselves appear to be regarded, or are of sufficient force to prevent the deadly enmity which exists between the two tribes from manifesting itself, as often as opportunity offers, in the most shocking atrocities. With this exception, a gratifying degree of order has prevailed among all the tribes with whom we have defined and established relations, and who have felt the controlling influence of the Government in directing their pursuits and in the management of their affairs. Towards our own citizens all have been peaceful and friendly. Most of them have readily yielded to the policy and measures of the Department for the improvement of their condition; and such are the advances many of them have made in civilization, that flattering encouragement

various bands of the Sieux Indians, by which they cede a large and valuable extent of country west of the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Iowa. To the traties themselves, and the report of the country when the country where they now reside. they were effected, you are respectfully referred for detailed information concerning these important negotia-tions. In view of the rapid spread of the white popula-tion in the State and Territory within which the lands acquired by these treaties are situated; the growing dis-content among the warlike Indians from whom they are obtained, embroiled as they often are in difficulties with the Chippewas, and threatening more and more the peace of the frontier in that quarter, the extinguishment of their

title to the lands now ceded has long been a subject of

serious consideration and desire by the Government.

A considerable number of the Chippewas who had continued to reside on the ceded lands east of the Mississip pi, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, since the treaties of 1837 and 1842, have been removed during the present year. Indeed, with the exception of the Anse and Vieux Desert bands, together with a portion of the Pellican Lake and Wisconsin river lands, an entire removal has been effected. The Chiefs, and about one-half of the two last-named bands, have emigrated. The remainder, with the Vieux Desert band, were recently reported as suffering severely from small-pox and measles. This, with other causes, will prevent any attempt to remove them until the coming spring, when, it is believed, such of them as it may be expedient to remove, can easily be induced to emigrate. The number removed this year is reported to be three thousand; and, including the Anse band, it is supposed that only some hundred remain on the ceded lands. that only seven hundred remain on the ceded lands. Apprehensions, however, are entertained that, by reason of he proximity of those who have removed to their old hunting ground, they will return in considerable numbers, and not only again molest our citizens, but be reduced to destitution and want, as in such event they will forfeit their annuites, and have to depend alone on the wild protheir annuites, and have to depend alone on the wild products of the country, which are now so nearly exhausted as not to afford them the means of subsistence. The same view of this subject induced me, heretofore, to recommend that efforts be made to concentrate them within proper limits west of the Mississippi, where, with additional means beyond those already provided, arrangements could be made to involuce among them a system of education, contracting the knowledge and practice of arrival turn and embracing the knowledge and practice of agriculture and the simpler nechanic arts. But, as the country referred to was not the common property of the whole tribe, part of it belonging exclusively to particular bands who are not parties to any treaties, and who receive no annuities or material all from the United States, it was also recomor material all from the United States, it was also recom-mended that longress be asked for an appropriation to defray the expense of negotiating with all the bands for the purpose of acquiring such portions of the country on the east side of the Mississippi as might be required to supply the vants of our white population; providing, also, that the whole of their remaining lands, together with their present and future means, should be the common property of the entire tribe; and that as large a proportion of their funds as practicable should be set apart and applied in such manner as best to secure their comfort, and most rapidly advance them in civilization and pros-perity. Ne action was had upon this recommendation, owing mainly, it is believed, to the shortness of the ses-

mainly depend for the means of living is fast disappearing, and cannot much longer afford them a support.

By permission of the President, the Menomonees still remain on the lands in Wisconsin, ceded by them under the provisions of their treaty of 1848 with the United States. In that treaty it was stipulated that they were to be permitted to remain two years from the date thereof, and until they were notified by the President that the lands were wanted by the Government. To induce them to remove to the country in Minnesota assigned to them by the treaty, it was also stipulated that it should be explored by a suitable delegation to be selected for that purpose. This exploration took place in the summer of 1850; but, from representations made to the Department, it appears that the Indians, previously dissatisfied with the treaty, are dissatisfied also with the country assigned to

This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigation to the United States. Dr. Chickering, in an essay upon immigration, published at Boston in 1848, distinguished for great elaborateness of research, estimates the gain of the white population from this source at 3,922,152. No reliable record was kept of the number of immigrants into the United States until 1820, when, by the law of March, 1819, the collectors were required to make quarterly returns of foreign passengers arrived subserve that that of the other coast planting States; but in returns under the law afford materials for only an approximation to a true state of the facts involved in this inquiry.

Dr. Chickering assumes, as a result of his investigations, that of the 6,431,088 inhabitants of the United States.

The industry of the Central States is more diversified, the calculations made on the statistics returned, and the minuter divisions of cultivation are different, and the minuter divisions of cultivation of these states in the character of the country is more diversified, the surface of the country is more divisions of cultivation of the surface of the country is more divisions of cultivat

five years, or when they surrendered their reservations, the sum of \$200,000, and until that time the annual interest on that amount. The five years expired in 1841, but the annual payment of the interest on the \$200,000 has been regularly continued up to the present time, al-though the Indians have not been required to surrender though the Indians have not been required to surrender their reservations. Inasmuch, however, as some of the committees of the last Congress indicated a disposition to discontinue these payments of interest, Superintendent Murray was instructed to visit these Indians, and, with a Murray was instructed to visit these Indians, and, with a view to the future policy of the Government in reference to them, to report their general condition; the contiguity of their settlements to the whites; and the necessity, if any, for their removal in consequence of the emigration to that the fattering account given by him and thickly settled part of the district. for their removal in consequence of the emigration to that region. From the flattering account given by him and agent Sprague of the present condition of these Indians, it appears that there is an unusual degree of improve-ment and prosperity prevailing among them. Their prin-cipal settlements are at Grand and Little Traverse, where cipal settlements are at Grand and Little Traverse, where they have purchased tracts of land which are well improved. A large share of the money recently paid to them they took to their homes to purchase more lands and make still further improvements. Many individuals, for the purpose of securing homes for themselves and have made in civilization, that flattering encouragement is not only afforded for continued effort on the part of the money recently plant to them they took to their homes to purchase more lands also of bentvolent christian missionaries, who, with commendable and self-sacrificing spirit, have been engaged in imparting to the various tribes the divine truths of continued effort on the part of the money recently plant to them they took to their homes to purchase more lands along them, but on the part of the for them they took to their homes to purchase more lands along them, but on the part of the money recently plant to them they took to their homes to purchase more lands and make still further improvements. Many individuals, Superintendent Dart reports that he met a delegation from almost every tribe east of the Cascade Mountains, and all except the Snake and Rogne river Indians were submissive to his authority; and he considers the Indian department in that Territory.

Superintendent Dart reports that he met a delegation from almost every tribe east of the Cascade Mountains, and all except the Snake and Rogne river Indians were remember. All this, and the willingness with which they generally in Oregon as the most temperate, peaceful, and except the pursuits of civilized life.

The course of policy heretofore strongly urged by sev-States, is the only one competent, in my judgment, to save them from being swept away by the rapid and onward current of our white population. While there has been ample outlet at the Southwest, below the most southern

of our colonized tribes, another of a more northern lati-tude is required, leading towards our remote Western posribes between the Sioux territory and the Kansas river, there is, in some points, a difference of opinion among the to throw open a wide extent of country for the spread of our population westward. This is the only practicable means of saving the border tribes from extinction. Withmia and Oregon there are novel provisions, the practical necessary and proper to prevent so sad a catastrophe should be made ere it is too late, else an abiding reproach will rest upon our Government and people. If timely measures are taken for the proper location and management of these tribes, they may, at no distant period, become an intelligent and christian people, understanding the principles of our Government, and participating in all its advantages. The necessity for an appropriation to carry these measures speedily into effect is the more ap-parent and imperious in view of the already imposing de-monstrations of public feeling in favor of the early organization of a Territorial Government over the Territory on which these Indians reside.

In a communication addressed to you on the 28th May last, a copy of which is herewith, I had the honor to re commend, for the reasons therein set forth at length, that the scrip issued for the benefit of the Choctaw Indians should no longer be withheld from those still remaining east of the Mississippi, but that it be paid over to them where they now reside. The Superintendent of emigra-tion reports that this and other measures intended to sti-mulate their removal West have had the desired effect; and that, coasequently, a large number may be expected to emigrate during the present year. However this may be, I entirely concur in the opinion of the agent for the Choctaws west, that it will put an end to a long-continued system of fraud and peculation upon the Government were a law passed providing for the payment in money of the funded portion of the scrip, and payments were made funded portion of the scrip, and payments wettled in the west to those only who may be permanently settled in the Choctaw country, the State of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, it is thought, would soon be relieved from the annoyance of an Indian population.

The Winnebagoes seem to be gradually becoming better satisfied in the country to which they have been removed,

satisfied in the country to which they have been removed, and, as their general condition is improving, it is hoped they will ere long become a thrifty and contented people. Abundant crops have been made at the Agency the past senson. The Indians assisted in ploughing, planting, and harvesting, and displayed not only willingness, but anxiety to work. The crops on the Mississippi were not so good, or the latest of the l sion and the pressure of business upon both Congress and the Department. I now, therefore, renew the recommendation, satisfied that the policy thus briefly referred to is dation, satisfied that the policy thus briefly referred to is not only best calculated to promote the future welfare of this large and interesting tribe, but is necessary to save them from actual starvation, as the game on which they mainly depend for the means of living is fact if have dwellings, barns, stables, &c., and are fast abandoning their savage habits. A good gris and saw mill will also soon be ready for their use. The agent reports that there are now living within their own country some seventeen or eighteen hundred Winnebagoes. They are represented as being personable and well disposed.

past scason they have made torn enough to supply them with bread for another year. The Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias are in fact but a single tribe. By frequent intermarriages and adoptions their distinc-tive characteristics, if any ever existed, have disappeared. They reside upon the same territory; speak the same treaty, are dissatished also with the country assigned to They reside upon the same territory; speak the same them, and manifest the greatest reductance to remove. In gauge; are in constant social intercourse; have similarly and in all respects are so completely identified as not to admit of any practical discrimination. They are greatly in advance of the wilder tribes contiguous to them; and, but for the facility afforded them of each them permission to remain until the let of June of the procuring ardent spirits from the shops that are planted present year. At the expiration of this last named period, it being known that they had made no arrangements, and were in no condition to emigrate, the President again, at bly be expected. Recently, however, with but few excep-

Dallies 800 760,000 235,000,000 117,00,000 Smil-weeklies 125 80,000 8,220,000 126,000,000 How the facts bearing on this particular subjects and the facts bearing on this particular subjects and the facts bearing on the converse of pales proper to be pure under the facts bearing on the converse of pales proper to be pure under the facts bearing of the converse of pales proper to the purpose of the purpose of

been negotiated by them with the various bands of Cata-poogas and Morballes, allowing all the bands reservations on the west side of the Cascade mountains.

The Indians refused to have any of their money set apart for agricultural and school purposes, except the Twallalty band, who consented to have a small portion of theirs appropriated for the purchase of agricultural im-

Many of them are good farm hands, and labor in that

The commissioners by whom the treaties referred to were negotiated being informed by this office that their functions had been abrogated by a recent law of Congress, the commission was dissolved, and the duty of prosecuting negotiations with the Indians in Oregon was impos

treaties with them, which are represented as highly advantageous to the Government, but they have not yet been received at this office.

From our agents in California much interesting information has been received concerning the Indians in that State; but it is, unfortunately, of too desultory a characeral of my predecessors and myself, in reference to a por-tion of the tribes located on the borders of the Western been made with these Indians, embracing from eighty to ninety tribes or bands; and, although considerable oppo-sition by citizens of California to the measures of the agents has been exhibited, yet there is reason to believe ample outlet at the Southwest, below the most southern of our colonized tribes, another of a more northern latitude is required, leading towards our remote Western possessions. The recent purchase made from the Sioux of a large portion of their country supplies this outlet in part; and will enable the Government, by the removal of a few tribes between the Sioux territory and the Kansas river.

means of saving the border tribes from extinction. Without it, in a few years they will be forced to so indon their present possessions to an emigrating population, and be driven forth to perish on the plains. All the arrangements necessary and proper to prevent so sad a catastrophe become a part of the supreme law of the land. The means heretofore placed at the disposal of the Department applicable to Indian purposes in California have

been manifestly inadequate.
It is quite evident that without the expenditure of large sums of money our Indian affairs in California and Oregon cannot be properly conducted; and, in this connexion, I respectfully suggest the policy of passing a law establish-ing the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that State and Territory,

A general and controlling power more direct than it is possible for this office to bring to bear is of the highest importance in the adjustment of our relations with the numerous tribes of Indians in those remote portions of our widespread domain.

It will be seen from the reports of the Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico that no material change has taken place in the condition of our Indian relations in that Territory since my last annual report.

The apparently slow progress which has been made in The apparently slow progress which has been made in the work of establishing friendly relations with such In-dians of the Territory as have for years been plundering and murdering the inhabitants, without fear or restraint, may be justly attributed to a combination of circumstances over which the officers of this Department have been control. The country itself, wild, desert, and mountainous; the sayage nature and untamed habits of most of the Indians who roam over it; the carelessness of many of its other inhabitants, often more reckless than the Indians themselves; the scattered, mixed, and heterogeneous character of its population in general, all tend to produce a state of things so discreditable and deplorable as to render its acquisition a misfortune, and its possession a re-proach to the Government. To remedy these evils liberal appropriations of money, and a more vigorous and un-transmelled exercise of authority by the civil officers of the Territory, are indispensable.

The usefulness of the agents in New Mexico has been

seriously impaired by their failure to obtain from the mi-litary the usual facilities. Without the means of transportation, and the escorts necessary to enable them to penetrate the Indian country with safety, it has been impossible for them to go where their presence was most needed and the good of the service required. It is alteen or eighteen hundred Winnebagoes. They are represented as being peaceable and we'll disposed.

The tribes of the Osage river agency, composed of the Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Miamies, are said to be doing well. They have generally abandoned the chase as a means of subsistence; many of them have engaged in agricultural pursuits, and during the have engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Pursuant to the provisions of a late act of Congress, an rursmant to the provisions of a late act of Congress, an agest has been appointed for the Indians in Utab; and, that full justice should be done to the people of that Territory, and our Indian relations therein be placed upon a proper footing, the discretionary power vested by law in the Department has been exercised by the appointment also of two sub-agents for said Indians. A delegation of Sheshonces, or Snake Indians, a disaffected and mischievout tribe infesting one of the principal routes of travel to Oregon and California, was conducted by the agent to the grand council recently held at Fort Laramie with the wild tribes of the prairies. These Indians were not considered by the Superintendent as embraced in his instructions, and were, consequently, not parties to the treaty nego-tiated with the other tribes. The delegation, however, were kindly received, suitable presents were bestowed